Campbell Interurban Press

VOLUME 18, No. 1. CAMPBELL, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1912

C. H. WHITMAN

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FRESH VEGETABLES

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A. J. Vogt, Prop.

Shaving 15c Haircut 25c

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge, No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Cal. Stated meetings held on the second Monday of each month.

D. D. Bohnett, Master.
James Fablinger, Secretary.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge, No. 42, meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning brothers are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.

J. H. GALLANT, Noble Grand.
C. Merrill, Secretary.

Patrons of Husbandry

Orchard City Grange, No. 338, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings at the Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.

H. G. Keesling, Worthy Master.
Mrs. Edna Keesling, Worthy Secretary.

Mutual Aid Association

Pearl Lea Council, No. 507, meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall, Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.

W. R. COPPELAND, President.
Mrs. [illegible], Secretary.

Mrs. Dwight V. Ross

Teacher of Pianoforte.

Those who wish to arrange for lessons may meet her at the home of Mrs. F. W. Smith, opposite the High School, Tuesday or Friday afternoons.

Home Dining Room

Meals by day, week or month. Phone Campbell 8 J.

MRS. A. Y. HOAG, Prop.
Cooked Foods For Sale.

Christian Science Services

In Odd Fellows' Hall every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Subject for July 14—Sacrament. Sunday School at 12:15. The public is cordially invited.

Congregational Church

Services next Sunday as usual both morning and evening. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and reception of members. Sermon theme: "The Wonderful Personality of Christ."

C. E. at 6:30. Miss Winnie Fablinger, leader. Topic: How much should a Christian think of his appearance?

Church Service immediately following the young people's meeting.

All are most cordially invited.

GEO. F. ATKINSON, Pastor.

Local and Personal

Bread tickets at Kelley's. Six for 25c.

Colored Crepe Tissue and shelf papers at the Press office.

Furniture for sale. Inquire of Mrs. A. I. Cramer, Central Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hutton returned Wednesday evening from their vacation at Mt. Hermon.

Conkey's Poultry Book means dollars to anyone. Free if you bring this ad. to C. H. Whitman.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Schuyler arrived Wednesday evening to attend the funeral of the late Prof. Smith.

C. H. Whitman and family and Mrs. Sykes and daughter, left Wednesday for a pleasure trip to Yosemite.

Misses Hilda Messerschmidt and Edna Neuneck of San Jose were at the J. D. Sawyer home last week.

Mrs. E. S. Schuyler came from Mt. Hermon Tuesday to attend the funeral services of Professor Smith.

Let Golden West Cleaning and Dyeing Co. do your work for you. Putnam's are their agents in Campbell.

Friends of Mrs. R. K. Thomas will be pleased to hear that she is able to be about again after a short illness.

Miss Vera Cochran of St. Luke's Hospital of San Francisco came home Monday evening for a three week's vacation.

Born: To Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gordon Saturday, July 6th, a son. Ronald Henry's weight was eight pounds on his arrival and he is feeling fine.

F. S. Newcomb assisted by Mr. Kimmel are setting the new pews in the M. E. Church this week and hope to have them ready for the Sunday services.

You can't afford to be without Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy. It is a positive relief from this disease which kills thousands of chicks yearly. Price 50c. C. H. Whitman.

Chas. Townsend and family returned the first of the week from their outing at the coast. Charlie is literally much puffed up on account of the many fish he caught and ate.

The Orchard City (that's Campbell) Canning Co., expect to begin the canning this week in the new plant, and the friends of Messrs. Hubbard and Payne bespeak for them every success.

E. I. Price and family, Miss Clara Christensen and Arthur Aitkin, who have been spending a three week's vacation on a trip across country to Yosemite are expected home this week.

Wm. Messerschmidt of Merced was here Monday the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. D. Sawyer and family. He returned home Wednesday after visiting his mother several days in San Jose.

Most disease comes from germs. Kill the germs and you kill disease. Conkey's Nox-i-cide mixes with water and kills the germs. For Poultrymen, Stockmen and Housekeepers. Guaranteed by C. H. Whitman.

Asa Harris and Roy Vollman returned from the San Joaquin Valley last evening after enjoying a pleasant vacation. Roy's face looks like a baked potato and he says that after being in that hot valley, the Santa Clara looks good to him.

Judge Farley and family returned from Boulder Creek, Wednesday, and the Judge will be at the registration bureau as usual. A joke on the Judge, don't tell anyone. As soon as he landed home from his fishing trip, he bolted to the Market to buy meat. How many fish did he get?

Mrs. M. J. Wilson, accompanied by Vaudine Putnam and Margaret Hinchliffe, have taken a cottage on Wilks Circle, Santa Cruz. They will attend the State Convention of the Christian Church during the coming week, and will remain to enjoy the Water Carnival, returning about the tenth of August.

All America is proud of the great showing at the Olympic games at Stockholm, which our athletes are making. It looks as though the bacon would be brought across the waters at the close of the event as the American flags are kept waving at the winners' masts. Thorpe, a Carlisle Indian, is the best all-round athlete in the world.

Through a misunderstanding the Press misstated an item last week and we gladly correct the error and swear we never said it. Little Olive Randall was accompanied all the way from England to San Francisco by Mrs. Sarah McLernon and daughter, Miss Ellen. They came down from San Francisco Sunday for a two week's sojourn with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hanger.

The J. C. Ainsley Packing Co's. plant began the season's operations Tuesday and are going full blast at present and it is certainly an interesting sight. Mr. Ainsley has gained the enviable reputation of conducting one of the most cleanly plants in the state and because of that fact his fruit is much in demand. Many local housekeepers take their fruit to this cannery to have it canned which speaks the loudest praise for its cleanliness.

Prof. J. Fred Smith Passed Away

Professor J. Fred Smith, of Campbell died at Santa Cruz, Monday afternoon, after a short illness.

Mr. Smith and family went to the coast about two weeks ago for their summer vacation, where he was taken suddenly ill. A doctor was called and an operation advised at once. Since the operation the deceased has been in poor health. Almost on the heels of the report that the Professor would be brought home to recuperate, came the sad news of his death and the entire community has sustained an irreparable loss.

The body was brought home Tuesday and the funeral services were held from the house Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock, Rev. Atkinson officiating. The music was furnished by Misses Ada Collins and Winnifred Fablinger, sopranos, Marion Duncan and Merna Sawyer, altos, accompanied by Miss Emma Beattie all of whom were graduates of the Campbell Union High School. Messrs. J. F. Duncan, C. N. Cooper, C. W. Merrill and E. S. Williams of Saratoga and Rev. Geo. Marsh gave short talks on the exemplary life of Mr. Smith. Rev. J. F. Wilson offered prayer. The pallbearers, members of the Congregational church and high school boards, were Messrs. J. F. Duncan, C. N. Cooper, F. K. Bartholomew, Marshall Ross, R. K. Thomas and A. B. Townsend. Stewart Smith and Rev. Atkinson accompanied the body to Cypress Lawn, yesterday.

The deceased is survived by his wife and seven children, three of whom were unable to reach here for the funeral.

J. Fred Smith was born at Wichenton, Mass., Sept. 9th, 1852, being almost sixty years of age at his death. At the age of twenty he graduated from Dartmouth College with the degree of B. S. and was granted the honorary degree of A. M. by that college in 1883. In 1879 Mr. Smith taught as head of the Mathematics department in a New York private school. Here he married Ellen Rebecca Sawyer in 1880. Four years later he was placed at the head of a private school at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. He was elected head of the academy at Grinnell College at Grinnell, Iowa, in 1890 and moved his family to that place where he remained till 1899 when he came to Campbell. He was given an A. M. degree by Stanford and in 1900 started the Campbell Union High School.

Mr. Smith has ever been an enthusiastic and energetic worker for the good of the public schools and his influence on the many young people with whom he has labored can never be realized. His influence is not limited to the hundreds of young people whom he has taught but will be exerted on coming generations by these same pupils. Not alone the school but the community has been greatly benefited by this upright, public-spirited educator having lived and worked here.

The entire countryside mourns the demise of this prominent man and heartfelt sympatiy is extended the family in their hour of bereavement.

"San Jose, Cal., July 9, 1912.

"It is with profound sorrow that we learn of the death of our esteemed friend and fellow worker, J. Fred Smith; and

"Whereas, J. Fred Smith was a faithful, conscientious, and eminently successful teacher who held the education of the children and the interests of the schools foremost in his heart, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in the passing of Mr. Smith, the schools of our county have lost a sincere friend, and the teaching force a loved and esteemed fellow worker. Be it further

"Resolved, That we, the county board of education, for ourselves and in behalf of the teachers of Santa Clara county, extend our deepest sympaty to the bereaved family.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the board of education, and that copies be sent to the relatives and to the public press.

"FRANCES GALLIMORE, Pres.,
"D. T. BATEMAN, Sec.
"ROBERT LOOSEMORE,
"J. E. HANCOCK,
"G. W. CLINE."

Mrs. J. C. Ainsley and children returned Monday from their vacation at Eva.

A party of about twenty friends and neighbors moved down on the Scholz home west of town Saturday evening for a social time. Lunches were taken and everyone enjoyed a pleasant evening.

E. F. Woodhul, a true disciple of Isaac Walton, came up from the coast yesterday and reported salmon fishing fine. He and a friend caught 60 nice ones one day this week the largest one weighing 12 pounds.

Geo. L. Beaver and family left yesterday for their future home at Palo Alto. Mr. Beaver has sold his ranch west of town and has gone to his new home that his children may attend the University. Mr. Beaver has been active in the Countryman's Club and Church and his sound advice on such matters will be missed. Miss Mildred was one of the strong debators of the local high school and her place on the team will be hard to fill. On their departure, Mr. Beaver presented Mrs. Atkinson with his roan driving horse and carriage.

WATER PAGEANT

The mystic island, upon which is constructed an immense phantom ship seating 4,000 persons, commands a beautiful view of the reinforced San Lorenzo river, down which will come nightly a procession of flower-decked, electric-lighted floats, filled with pretty maids and stalwart yeomenry. The background of hillocks, reaching down to the water, has also been sprinkled generously with twinkling lamps, making a picture of exquisite beauty. A wonderful lake has been formed around the island, while the bridge leading to it will remind one of the Pont du Gar on carnival nights in Paris.

The day's sports in Monterey Bay, off shore from the Casino, will be never-ending. Coupled with the bathing, fishing and boat-riding will be the great yacht and motor-boat races; the fleet of warships and submarines; the hydroplanes in their bird-like flights between wind and water; and a dozen other novelties. On shore will be found golf, tennis, dancing, driving and kindred diversions.

The railroads are offering especial low fares from all California points to Santa Cruz during pageant week. The hotels—amongst them the beautiful new Casa del Rey and the St. George—have announced that no "extras" will be charged, the regular rates being maintained throughout the festivities. Reservations for the Casa del Rey and the Cottage City may be made now, to take effect on July 20th or thereafter, as preferred.

LAW AGAINST SPEEDING

Sometime ago there appeared in the "Press" an article regarding autocycle speeding, discussed at the Improvement Club meeting at that time. It was a good article and I think that it was given due consideration and observance by those causing the trouble. At this time we are given Sunday exhibitions of speeding by certain lawless, speed cranks, who make Campbell Avenue a speedway for automobiles. Was this avenue regraded, rolled, and consequently greatly improved, for the purpose of making a race track, and speedway? If so let us all take due caution, and watch eagerly the Sunday races. If this was not the purpose of the Supervisor—and I am sure it was not—then let's get together and see if it can be stopped, according to the laws relative to the speed limit. This nuisance however is not committed by local drivers, but by those who merely "pass" through or rather "race" through "on a Sunday afternoon," on joy ride parties, to or from the several resorts.

A resident of Campbell Avenue.

BADLY BURNED

A. I. Cramer had a narrow escape from what might have proved a fatallity. While preparing to generate the furnace at the new cannery, the gas that had accumulated in the fire box caught fire from his cigar, badly burning his head, face and hands. His overall bib was burned off but the fire did not reach through the shirt. Dr. Merrill was called and dressed the injured parts. It is that no permanent scars will be left, though the burns were quite serious.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our deep gratitude to our neighbors and friends for the multitude of messages of appreciation and sympathy which have come to us in our days of sickness and bereavement. They have been a source of great comfort.

MRS. J. FRED SMITH and FAMILY.

Campbell Churches

Methodist Episcopal—Class Meeting at 10 a. m. Preaching, 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 9:45. Epworth League, 6:30. Prayer Meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

JOHN F. WILSON, Pastor.

Congregational—Preaching, 11 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 9:45. Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. Mid-week service, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Woman's Guild meetings, second and fourth Thursdays of the month. Woman's Missionary meeting, first Monday.

GEO. E. ATKINSON, Pastor

Christian Science Society—Services in I. O. O. F. Hall 11 a. m. Sunday School 12:15. Testimony meeting last Wednesday of every month 7:30 p. m.

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Physician and Surgeon

Office Formerly Occupied by Dr. Cooper

Office Hours
1 to 4 and 7 to 8
Holidays and Sundays 12 to 1

Office and Residence Phone 29 R

DR. T. L. BLANCHARD

Physician and Surgeon

Office, across from Drug Store

Hours, 1 to 4, 7 to 8
Sundays and holidays 10 to 11 a. m.

Office Phone, Red 311 Res. North First St. Res. Phone, Red 311

A Few Tons of Fruit

A few selected fruit trees planted in the ground become tons of fruit. So with the few dollars you put in our bank from time to time. The rain causes your fruit to grow and the interest we pay causes your dollars to grow. Would the ablest business men in the country have a bank account if there were no advantage or convenience in it? Would they have been able to reach their present commanding position if they had spent half their time worrying about the safety of the money they had made? We invite you to open an account as they did and the advantages they found will surely come to you. When you have earned your money don't let it slip away from you; ten here; twenty there, a hundred somewhere else, soon make a thousand dollars. We offer you our bank as a safe place in which to deposit your money.

We pay **four percent** on **Savings** and now is a good time of the year to start the account.

Bank of Campbell

W. D. Sturtevant & Co.

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Mill Work

The Right Kind, at the Right Price

W. D. Sturtevant & Co

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PLOW SHARES GROUND

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KELLEY'S

Ice Cream
Confectionery
Delicatessen

Special Prices to Socials and Lodges

Next Door to Beattie's Bakery

DR. A. G. BENNETT

DENTIST

Hours 9 to 12, 1:30 to 4:30

Fifth Floor

Phone: San Jose 2238 Garden City Bank Bldg.

Money Talks

I have decided to have a "Clearance Sale" of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, for this month only, next month will inventory then take a vacation. Remember I guarantee the Goods and as for the price you can best judge by a call.

Loomis, "The Jeweler,"
Cherry Ave., The Willows.

A. VAN der NAILLEN Jr.

For a quarter of a century the leading Engineering educator of the West, is now associated with

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Graduate Dental Department of the University of California

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Campbell Interurban Press

HARRY C. SMITH

Campbell - - - California

CARE OF THE EARLY CHICKS

Should Be Given All the Nourishing Food They Will Eat—Also Need Room and Fresh Air.

Those first-hatched chicks are not so attractive as the fluffy babies, but they are worth more at present, and should be given all the nourishing food they will eat. After a chick is four weeks old it has a fairly good hold on life, and will live on scant rations, but it will not thrive.

Crooked breastbones, crooked backs, malformed combs, runts and cripples come from chicks that are neglected. Some breeders seem unable to raise chicks of different ages and have them all thrifty; they begrudge the feed which the older chicks steal from the younger; the young chicks are trampled on by the older.

Unless arrangements are made for chicks of different ages, it is best to hatch as many as possible at one time, cull the weaklings, and give the rest the food they need. Grow a few chickens to the best they are capable of, rather than many fairly good ones. If you don't believe that chickens need the best food, and plenty of food, while they are growing, try six or eight this year.

Give them all they want of a variety of food, plenty of room and air, and compare the average chicken of the flock in the fall.

CEMENT FEEDING FLOOR BEST

No Better Foundation Can Be Had Than Solid Clay Soil—No Advantage in Using Rocks.

In making a cement feeding floor on ground underlaid with clay a few inches below the surface, remove the surface dirt down to its hard clay foundation. Then tap that down solid and level, and put on the concrete made of one part of Portland cement, two parts of clean, coarse, sharp sand and four parts of crushed rock or clean gravel, thoroughly mixed dry, then wet and remixed, right onto the clay.

No better foundation can be had than solid clay soil. There is no advantage in putting down rocks over solid clay, as they cause trouble in the future. Put down three or four inches of such concrete and before it has set put down one inch of Portland cement to two parts of clean, coarse sand, mix and dry as before, then wet and remix carefully, and may be spread upon the coarser concrete.

This will make a durable floor. Rocks and sand below are not required, and are no use in a floor of this kind.

Cost of Maintenance.

Beef cows that are not suckling calves may be wintered on silage alone if the silage is good, without any hay, says the Breeders' Journal. They are the better for a little straw and a pound or two of cottonseed meal per day. Cows of this kind will consume about 50 pounds of silage a day and the cost of their keep will vary according to the cost of silage and the length of the period between old and new grass. Anybody can figure this out according to his climate, cost of silage, other feeds and grazing, and see whether he can afford to raise cattle on his farm. What does it cost to keep a beef cow per year in your locality? Can you afford to raise steers? A little discussion of this point would be helpful to a great many people.

Onion Seed.

Prize-taker onions may also be grown from seed sown in the open ground. When this method is employed, the seed should be sown in the north not later than April 20. Bulbs of good size may be grown from open ground sowings if proper attention has been given to soil preparation.

Prize-taker onion plants which have been started under glass should not be transplanted to the open ground until after danger of hard frost. In most northern sections about the 10th of May is the right time. The plants are usually injured by hard frosts and severe freezing often kills them. The soil for this crop should be prepared with unusual care. It should be rich, moist and just as fine as it can be made.

Lime and Sulphur Spray.

The lime and sulphur spray is expensive. It is disagreeable to make and to apply. But it clears the trees of a variety of germs and insects. The shothole fungus is dreaded by plum growers. Bordeaux mixture has been the remedy. It is effectual, but it requires time and several applications. One good treatment with lime and sulphur will do more to rid the trees of the disease than a season of spraying with Bordeaux. For this purpose, if for no other, the sulphur is to be recommended. Add to that the effect on the other ailments and it makes the treatment a valuable one for the plum grower.

Horse an Index to Man.

The kind of horses a man drives and the way he drives them furnishes a pretty good index of the man himself. A nice span of well-kept, well hooped-up horses attached to a wagon or buggy in good repair, indicates, as a rule, a hustling progressive farmer.

AMERICAN BOY IS SPOILED

However, He Is Nearly Always Amusing, Even When He Is Most Exasperating.

"The great American boy," said the West Side woman, "is so badly spoiled that about half the time he is an offense instead of the joy he might be, but he is so thoroughly 'on' that he nearly always is amusing, even when most exasperating. It is needful when dealing with him, or even when meeting him casually, to be either ridicule-proof or else to have a sense of humor that enables you to enjoy a laugh at your own expense. A few days ago I found it necessary to take a taxi at a quiet street corner. A few boys gathered instantly, to supervise the proceeding. As the chauffeur closed the door and prepared to mount his seat one of the boys called to him in the most indescribable tone of languid hateur—intended to represent a lady doing the top limit of the society act—'Home, John.' The chauffeur grinned, though he looked somewhat alarmed lest his fare might be annoyed. I was glad I could share his appreciation, but I took pains not to let the boys see me smile. I should think actors might learn innumerable things by studying street urchins."

"One Sunday not long ago," said the man to whom she was talking, "I was on my way to church and was walking along upper Seventh avenue with a lady of my acquaintance. I wore a silk hat and the usual clothes for such an occasion. I was talking earnestly with my companion, not noticing my surroundings. Suddenly a small boy, who was sitting on a tiny cart and pushing it along with one foot, darted right between my feet and attempted to force a passageway to the beyond. I nearly was overturned, was forced to execute some of the most instantaneous and inelegant gymnastics of my life and regained my balance only with extreme difficulty. The scrap of humanity, who was causing my distress, glared up at me wrathfully and yelled, 'Hey, you guy wid de silk hat on, why don't yer look w'ur yer goin'?'"

Rye, Barley and Oats.

Rye is the grain of poor countries, and Europe consumes more than nine-tenths of the world's supply. Its culture is stationary in the Northwest and west of Europe, and in the southwest of France is diminishing. But it is gaining somewhat in Russia, Japan, Tunis and more than all in this country. But still the United States produces less than 2 per cent of the world's supply.

The culture of barley, on the contrary, is gaining almost everywhere. At the same time the yield per acre has increased so that the total production is a third more than 40 years ago.

The production has almost doubled in Austria-Hungary, more than doubled in Tunis, Australia and Japan, tripled in this country and quadrupled in Canada.

There is also a constant increase in the world's production of oats. The acreage has increased 43 per cent. since 1871 and the yield has increased 73 per cent. The United States, Russia, Germany and France lead in production, in the order named.

Woman Prison Warden.

The newly-appointed warden of the prison for the Canton Wandland in Switzerland is a woman, Frau Fanny Porchet. In her application for the post, she said that in the course of her husband's administration as warden, and particularly during the illness which caused his death, she had acted as warden and found that she was in every way competent to fill the place. Knowing that there might be some doubt as to her physical ability to handle obstreperous prisoners, she offered to meet the strongest man on the police force in a wrestling contest. Frau Porchet was invited to appear before the appointing board and made such a favorable impression that she was appointed without demonstrating her strength. She is 41 years old.—New York Tribune.

Selling Faked Butterflies.

One of the meanest frauds on record is that which is said to have been practiced recently on entomologists. It appears that there is a systematic trade in forged butterflies carried on by continental dealers. The method as described is to cover the wings of moths after setting with a heavy coat of powder, which is then tinted with pastel colors to suit the taste of amateurs.

Not content with imitating the rarer species, the forgers have recently been improving on nature and selling hitherto unknown varieties at unheard-of prices. One expert was for a while taken in with a red butterfly with blue polka dots, but this bold piece of imagination ultimately led to the exposure of the fraud.—London Letter to the New York Sun.

Ireland's Era of Prosperity.

Irish exports last year exceeded Irish imports for the first time on record. The amount of money on deposit in the joint stock banks was the highest ever recorded.

The Climax.

Howard—Horribly cruel, isn't he?

Coward—Yes; he'd rob a pessimist of his Omar.—Harper's Bazar.

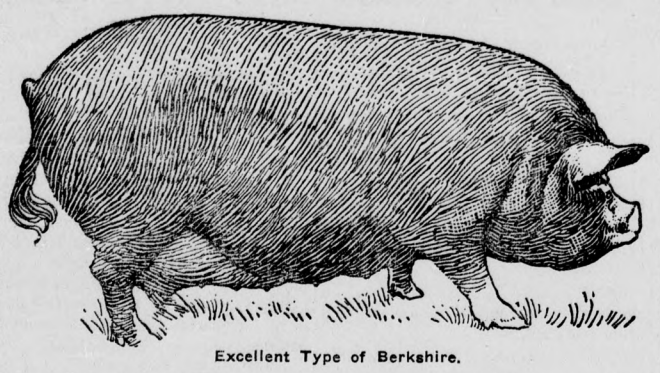
Off Color.

"Color-blind?"

"I should say so; he would put a white hope' on the blacklist."

PROPER MANAGEMENT OF SOWS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE

Animals in Good Physical Condition Will Care for Their Young and Raise Them in Excellent Manner—Best Food Just Before Farrowing Time Is Wheat Middlings and Bran.



Excellent Type of Berkshire.

(By L. G. JOHNSON.)

Quite often I have heard the complaint of sows eating their pigs, and only a short time ago a neighbor of mine had a fine brood sow to eat her pigs immediately after farrowing. Now this is not natural for a sow to do so, and when they do there is a reason for it, if that reason is only looked for.

Sows by nature are not cannibals and if they are in good physical condition they will care for their young and raise them in the proper way.

On the other hand if she is nervous and fretful at farrowing time she is apt to eat her pigs, but when they have the run of good pasture and are properly fed and cared for they seldom eat their offspring.

If a sow is compelled to live in the barnyard, sleep in manure piles or straw stacks, and only fed a little dry corn she is apt to be feverish, constipated and have but very little milk, and in such cases she is likely to eat her pigs or lie on them and smother them before they are old enough to suck.

I have a large basement under my barn where the frost is never seen and in case the weather is very cold I give my sows a good, warm, dry pen in this basement. I don't care about the pen being over large, a pen sixteen feet square is large enough for four sows up to two weeks before farrowing, after which I place each sow in a separate pen with her pigs. I like this pen to be ten feet square with light bedding, cut straw is preferable.

The best food for a brood sow is wheat middlings, the coarser the better, or wheat bran and middlings may be mixed half and half. This should be wet to a stiff mass with milk, house slops or water, where it is available skim milk is the best for this purpose.

Besides this she will eat and should have plenty of clover or alfalfa hay; it is surprising the amount of clover hay that a sow will eat, especially to those that have never fed the same to hogs; in addition to this I always feed my brood sows about four or five pounds of sugar beets to every hundredweight per day; I feed them whole for the purpose of giving the sow exercise in eating them, some advise the feeding of raw apples but I do not like to feed any great amount of them especially if they are sour.

One winter I kept six sows in the same pen and fed them the following rations per day: Twenty-seven pounds of sugar beets, ten pounds coarse middlings and all the clover hay they would eat, and they came out in shape that was hard to beat and raised forty-seven nice healthy pigs.

In addition to the above ration I kep a box in the pen where the sows may have free access to it at all times filled with the following: Charcoal six parts, wood ashes two parts, and two parts salt. It is needless to say that plenty of pure clear water should be given to the sows as most everyone realizes this fact.

I always handle my sows and humor their whims in order to keep them gentle as a gentle, well-satisfied sow will do better and have better success with her pigs than one that is nervous and fretful.

Brood sows should not be fed for the purpose of fattening them but only feed enough to keep them in a thrifty, strong and healthy condition.

KANSAS COWS MAKE RECORDS

Carlotta Gave 15,773 Pounds of Milk in One Year—Fairly Good Average Yield Is 6,000 Pounds.

If a cow gives 6,000 pounds of milk a year most men are satisfied. This is a fairly good average yield. But here are some two-year-old Ayrshires tht surpass that figure by a long way. Their work was described by Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the dairy department, in the annual institute. Here are the records:

Canary Belle, 10,118 pounds of milk and 437 pounds of butter, 3.7 per cent test.

Fearnot of Oakdale, 5,218 pounds of milk and 292 pounds of butter, 4.08 per cent test.

Johanna of Juneau, 7,681 pounds of milk and 335 pounds of butter, 3.72 per cent test.

Rose of Oakdale, 5,956 pounds of milk and 308 pounds of butter, 4.42 per cent test.

Any one of these cows would support a family of five persons. Such cows probably could be bought for $175 or $200, but not at the college. The cost of feeding the ration, and the income, may be gauged for all the group by referring to the history of Johanna of Junean, a model family cow; Johanna ate, every day, thirty pounds of silage, ten pounds of alfalfa hay, and nine pounds of grain, consisting of four parts of corn, two parts of bran, and one part of cottonseed meal. This ration cost $5 a month. It was fed as described only when the cow was giving the highest yield. One pound of the grain ration was allowed for every three pounds of milk, so that when Johanna gave 27 pounds of milk a day she received 9 pounds of the grain.

Johanna gave 893 gallons of milk which sold in Manhattan for 32 cents a gallon, 8 cents a quart, or $285.76. Not a bad kind of a cow to have around. And, by the way, a gallon of milk weighs eight pounds. Professor Reed told, too, of another fine cow, a Holstein, thirteen years old—Carlotta Abbekerk 52826. Carlotta's year record test was finished ten days ago. She gave 15,773 pounds of milk and 515 pounds of butter fat, equivalent to 606 pounds of commercial butter. Her feed cost $95.50. Most cows pass their usefulness period at 6 or 9 years. This old cow of 13 years returns a profit, leaving out details, of $75.75 net. If her milk had been sold at 7 cents a quart it would have brought $513.50. Deducting the feed bill the owner would still have $418. Her milk was skimmed, though, for the calves and the cream used for butter.

BREEDING BULLS NEED EXERCISE

Close Confinement Will Ruin Disposition of Otherwise Kind Animal—Makes the Best Sire.

(By G. M. TWITCHELL.)

I saw a good bull the other day which was being spoiled by kindness. He had not been out of his little pen for more than a year, his feet were all out of shape and naturally he was crabbed and surly. Who wouldn't be under such treatment? It is simply inhuman, but it's common. A day or two later I saw another in a well-fenced enclosure, with an overhead wire firmly attached to strong posts, set 40 feet part at the ends of the pen, and a chain connecting the bull's nose to the wire. Here he traveled day after day, the fence too high for him to see other cattle, but with plenty of room for exercise. The good nature of the animal told of the success of humane treatment. It is not only cruelty to keep a bull closely chained day after day and year after year, but more than that, it will ruin the disposition of an otherwise kind animal. The law of environment holds here, and the bull suffering for exercise cannot be as good a breeder as his neighbor made comfortable in every way. Try it.

STABLE MANURE QUITE VALUABLE

Most Important and Abundant Material for Soil Improvement—Much Unnecessary Waste.

Farm manure always has been and probably always will be the most important and most abundant material for soil improvement. It is a necessary product on every farm and on stock farms a product which accumulates in very large amounts. If not used for soil improvement it becomes a worthless nuisance about the stables. A conservative estimate places the annual production of farm manure in the United States at two billion tons.

The actual and known agricultural value of fresh farm manure containing both the liquid and solid excrements is $2 a ton, if the value is measured in terms of plant food or by the actual increase in crop yields produced by the use of the manure on long cultivated soils. The unnecessary waste and loss of farm manure which occurs in the United States each year is equal in value to ten times the value of all commercial fertilizers used in this country.

Black Picture Hat a Feature of This Summer's Millinery

THE big black picture hat, which is the queen of each summer's millinery, has arrived. It is as large as ever and bears its wealth of plumes in the prevailing up-standing mode. It is as beautiful as ever and has contrived to be more than ever interesting as to shape. Crowns are moderate in size or small and of well known shapes. But brims! there-in lie revelations. They curve, they flare, they turn abruptly upward or swerve downward, they narrow suddenly, they are dented, or they "flop" with a method in their madness. But they never forget to be graceful. Brims are, without doubt eccentric, but it is eccentricity with a purpose. One feels that it is made to set off the face of the wearer and that the design would not merit a second look without it. As it is the eye rests with delight upon hat after hat whose lines are new and lovely. Each one is designed for some special type of face and every one may find a becoming model if she tries long enough.

The return to the normal headsize is another vantage point for the big picture hat. Other hats as well are now blocked with smaller head sizes than for the past two or three seasons. Models in which the lines are simple are sometimes faced and at other times finished with a flange of velvet. But the majority of these hats use nothing in their composition but the shape and the trimming, and need nothing more.

Among the novelties that have been most successful are those shapes in which the brim is double. That is the under brim or facing is made of the braid and is simply a continuation of the upper brim. This gives a soft round edge which is vastly becoming. Big, up-standing clusters of Paradise feathers, some times mounted with an ornament, are often used on these hats. Paradise in fact divides honors with ostrich while heron disappears from the world of millinery.

The black picture hat is for her who may have more than one chapean for dress. Notwithstanding that it is black, it is conspicuous and in the new shapes, intended to be a little daring. It is not for all occasions and it remains the queen of hats.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

TO BE WORN IN THE HOUSE

Indoor Dresses for Girls of From Ten to Twelve and Four to Six Years.

The first illustration shows a useful dress that may be made up in fine serge, cloth, poplinette or cashmere. The bodice has a box-pleat in center front and one tuck each side back; the yoke is of different material or silk and is trimmed with small buttons.

The one-piece skirt is joined to bodice under a material band stitched

at each edge. The sleeves are gathered into cuffs that match the yoke.

The second is for a little girl of four to six years, and may be carried out in a variety of materials. The lower part of bodice and the skirt are cut together; they are laid in flat pleats turning from the center and are set to a square yoke that is outlined with galloon sharply mitred at the corners.

The bishop sleeves are gathered into wristbands trimmed to match yoke.

To Match the Material.

Some of the new side frills and jabots are attached to collars of matching material.

SMART TIES AND STOCKS.

Woman With Clever Fingers Can Turn Out Numerous Home Made Articles of Neckwear.

The woman with clever fingers can turn out for herself numerous smart ties and stocks if she is keen enough to copy the shop ones.

Fashion jabots from handkerchief linen or fine lawn cut into oval, round or oblong tabs that reach to the bust line or half way above it. Finish the edge with a narrow buttonhole stitch, in small scallops all around or in straight buttonholing on the sides and three deep scallops on bottom.

In center put a medallion of lace with material cut away beneath, and around it embroider a row or two of pin dots or small eyelets to form a frame. Newer are the medallions made with a center of punchwork, with a design embroidered or outlined around it.

These tabs are most serviceable in all white—using fine mercerized cotton—but are pretty in color which is repeated in the collar, belt and stockings. As they are not plaited, laundering is simplified.

Another smart tie to be worn with a turned down or Dutch collar is made from a straight piece of heavy linen three inches long and one inch wide. Round the ends scoop out sides slightly and finish with straight edge of buttonholing.

Make long eyelets about half an inch of center and through them run velvet ribbon to match embroidery The ends of the ribbon project beyond the ends of the linen. If desired, a small design in eyelet or solid embroidery can be worked in each of the rounded ends midway between eyelet and edge.

Ball Slippers of Irish Lace.

A recent novelty in expensive ball slippers is the Irish lace slipper, the first consignment of which made its apearance in America only a short time ago. A pair of these hand-crocheted slippers takes almost two weeks to make, and the retail price is in the neighborhood of $50.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

BOYS' "DROWNING" ONLY JOKE

Five-Year-Old Lad Has Life-Savers Drag River for Self and Chums.

Cleveland, O.—Johnny Moskowits, five years old, played a joke on the police, life-savers and public at large the other day.

Johnny told the parents of Frank Borrocz and Tommy Codrish that their boys had fallen into the river and drowned under the Columbus street bridge.

All afternoon a detail of police and two members of the life-saving crew, in a boat, dragged the river bed for the bodies, while a large crowd—growing larger every moment—shouted suggestions from the bridge.

Patrolmen Charles Winger and Karl Whelan, of the Eighth precinct, directed the search. Two policemen were necessary to keep the crowd back. The mothers of Frank and Tommy, red-eyed and disheveled, were on the scene.

After two hours' work the police appealed to Captain Hansen of the life-savers for help. They came, bringing a large assortment of boat hooks and drag-nets. Almost everything that had ever gone to the bottom of the river at that point was brought to the surface—but not the boys. There was an excellent reason for this.

The two supposedly drowned boys were playing in the streets not far off.

Johnny said he told the fib because the other boys quarreled with him

He got a good spanking.

Reaping the Sea's Harvest.

Nearly five thousand miles of nets are set nightly in the North sea.

The Japanese Coal Supply.

It is estimated by the Japanese that their coal supplies in the Fushun colliery amount to 800 million tons.

As to the Poor.

The poor may not be getting poorer, but they are certainly getting less satisfied with their poverty.

Way of War.

It is not the way of courage but the way of war to attack just those who cannot escape.

Improved Automobile.

An automobile has been brought out in Europe that is light enough to be picked up and carried by two men whom it will accommodate.

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FOR SALE—107 A., ALL CULT., IN SAN BERnardino Co., Cal., 2 tenant houses, barn, stock, machinery, etc. Ideal climate Canney Bx. 319 Chicago

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DIVIDEND NOTICES

Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, 706 Market Street, opposite 3d—For the half year ending June 29, 1912, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1912. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1912.

JAMES D. PHELAN, President.
GEORGE A. STORY, Cashier

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, (the German Bank), 526 California Street; Mission Branch, 2572 Mission Street, near Twenty-second; Richmond District Branch, 601 Clement St., corner Seventh Ave.; Haight St. Branch, 1456 Haight St., bet. Masonic Ave. and Ashbury St. For the half year ending June 30, 1912, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1912. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from July 1, 1912.

GEORGE TOURNY, Manager.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market Street, near 4th—For the half year ending June 30th, 1912, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Monday, July 1st, 1912. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1st, 1912.

H. C. KLEVESAHL, Cashier

RHEUMATISM

I have a simple herb recipe that has cured me and has cured many others since. Knowing how we sufferers question all so-called cures, I propose to send this recipe **Absolutely Free** if you need it. Write **A. H. Sutton, Chemist.**
2651 Orchard Ave. LOS Angeles, Cal.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

S. F. N. U. - - - - - - No. 28, 1912

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

GYPSUM
Its Value as a Fertilizer

Gypsum is a sulphate of lime, which has been recognized for years as a valuable fertilizer and the best stimulant and regulator of the physical conditions of the soil that nature has provided.

It contains two of the most common plant foods, lime and sulphur. Dr. Horace E. Stockbridge of the Florida Agricultural College, speaking of Gypsum, says with regard to lime: "Where the mountain limestone is at the surface, soils of remarkable properties are the result—their grazing qualities being unequaled. The renowned bluegrass region of Kentucky supplies the best possible evidence in support of the fact."

What Gypsum Accomplishes.

1. Gypsum changes a heavy clay or adobe soil to a lighter soil, similar to a loam.

2. Gypsum liberates potash already in the soil so plants can take it up.

3. Gypsum changes the black alkali in a soil to the white, the least injurious of alkalis to plant life.

4. Gypsum helps clover, alfalfa, peas and other leguminous plants to hold nitrogen they take from the atmosphere. It preserves the nitrogen in manures.

5. Gypsum helps other fertilizers to do their work better and supplies sulphur and lime.

How Gypsum Obtains Results.

If you will pick up a piece of clay or adobe soil in your hand and crumble it between your fingers, you will find that it is made up of particles fine as fine flour; gypsum mixed with this clay or adobe, with the action of water, will flocculate these fine particles into much coarser grains and the soil takes on a sandy nature; hence water can percolate through it better, roots of plants can go further for water and food, and the soil contains more air.

Potash in the Soil.

Prof. Harry Snyder, in the Agricultural Department of the University of Minnesota, says in reference to potash and clay: "Kaolin is chemically pure clay and is formed by the disintegration of feldspar. When feldspar is decomposed and is acted upon by water, the potash is removed and water of hydration is taken up, forming the product kaolin, which is hydrated silicate of alumina. Impure varieties of clay are colored red and yellow on account of the presence of iron and other impurities. Clay soils are fertile on account of other mineral and organic matter mixed with the clay and are usually well stocked with potash because of the incomplete removal of the potash from the disintegrated feldspar."

Speaking further of the action Gypsum has upon the feldspar in the clay, he says that Gypsum liberates the potash in the feldspar and other potash contained in the clay, which has been carried off by the percolating waters, so the plants can take the potash up.

Black Alkali.

In many parts of California we find black alkali in the soil which makes plant life nearly impossible and the land worthless for agricultural uses. This alkali is carbonate of soda and when Gypsum is applied to the soil the carbonate of soda is changed to sulphate of soda, or the black alkali is changed to the white—a less injurious alkali to the raising of crops.

Prof. Hilgard says in regard to reclaiming black alkali land: "Gypsum or land plaster is the cheap and effective agent to bring about this transformation, provided water be also present. The amount required per acre will, of course, vary with the amount of alkali in the soil, all the way from a few hundred pounds to several tons in the case of strong alkali spots, but it is not usually necessary to apply the entire quantity at once, provided enough is used to neutralize the sodic carbonate near the surface and enough time be allowed for the action to take place. In very wet soils and when much Gypsum is used, this may occur in a few days."

Preserving the Nitrogen.

Prof. Hilgard says in reference to salts which favor nitrification in soils, Gypsum taken as a standard, they rank as follows:

Gypsum	100.00 per cent.
Sodic Sulphate	47.9 per cent.
Potassic Sulphate	35.8 per cent.
Calcic Carbonate	13.3 per cent.
Magnesic Carbonate	12.5 per cent.

Hence we find Gypsum is the best agent that can be used with alfalfa, clover, peas and other leguminous plants to hold in check the nitrogen they take up from the air. The Gypsum changes the nitrogen to ammonium sulphate.

The ammonia in stable manure is also preserved by Gypsum and ammonium sulphate is formed. Where Gypsum is used behind the animals in the barns, a more sanitary condition is produced and the stock is in less danger of having sore eyes.

Why the Alfalfa Grower Should Use Gypsum.

From the preceding facts, we see that Gypsum changes a heavy soil to a lighter one, so that roots of plants can penetrate further, water can go down further and the soil contains more air—such a physical condition produced is just what alfalfa wants. Again we notice Gypsum liberates potash which had been locked up in the soil, it holds in check the nitrogen taken from the air by the alfalfa, and that it supplies both lime and sulphur, valuable fertilizers for alfalfa.

In the Pacific Rural Press of December 10, 1912, Prof. Fowler of Ceres, Cal., relates his experience with the use of Gypsum as follows:

"By the use of 400 lbs. of Gypsum upon my alfalfa, I received an increase from one-half ton to three-quarters of a ton of hay at each cutting per acre. I have at least five cuttings during the year, which means that I have at least an increase of 2½ tons, worth $17.50 when alfalfa is at the low figure of $7.00, and when prices are good those 2½ tons are worth much more money.

But notice the difference:

Two and a half tons brought the extra	$17.50
400 pounds of Gypsum cost	2.00
An actual gain on each acre where Gypsum was put	$15.50

I have 60 acres of alfalfa and my gain upon the whole by the use of Gypsum would be just 60 times $15.50, or $930.00 in the year."

Fruit Grower's Need of Gypsum.

The cultivation of the heavy clay or adobe soil in our fruit orchards requires more labor and time than the cultivation of the light sandy or loam soils, hence when Gypsum is used to change the nature of the clay or adobe soil to that of the sandy or loam soil, it is a time and labor saver. Water and air go down further in the soil for the roots, the trees become deeper rooted, potash and other food products contained in the soil are made more digestible for the trees, and lime and sulphur are given as fertilizers.

The trees are healthier where Gypsum is used, the sap circulates more freely, and they are more able to withstand disease and the attacks of insects, beside producing more and finer fruit.

How Used and Amount to Be Used.

Gypsum should be drilled or scattered broadcast over the land just before each irrigation or at the commencement of the rainy reason.

For alfalfa fields 100 to 300 pounds to the acre are recommended.

For fruit orchards, 300 to 600 pounds per acre are recommended.

For black alkali lands 1000 pounds to 3 tons are recommended.

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You have been trained at the San Francisco Business College and I always get good help from them
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POTATOES FOR THE MARKET

Farmer Gives Experience of Raising Spuds for Two Years Followed by Corn or Oats.

I usually raise from 12 to 15 acres of potatoes for the early July market. I have found the Early Ohios to be best adapted to our soil and to give better returns than other early varieties. Potatoes are raised for two years, followed by corn or oats. If potatoes follow corn, spring plowing is done, says a writer in the Baltimore American. If potatoes are raised after oats the oats are followed by a crop of rye. Rye is sown as soon as the oats can be gotten off the field, which is usually around August 1. The cows are turned in on the rye about three or four weeks after it is sown and stay on this pasture until snow comes. The rye is plowed under early in the spring. I plow, plant and harrow. I follow the planting with the cultivator. I do not believe that it is necessary to have a particularly good seed bed for potatoes.

The potatoes are planted to rows three feet apart, with the tubers one foot apart in the rows. I try to have from two to three eyes in each piece. I have never treated seed potatoes for scab for the simple reason that the potatoes are sold before the scab appears to any great extent. The smoothest and most uniform potatoes are selected for seed, but not necessarily the largest. The potatoes are cultivated from four to five times in order to conserve moisture in the soil, and also to keep down any weeds that may spring up. Spraying is done twice. I usually get my potatoes on the market by July 4. An average yield of 125 bushels per acre is secured. The price received varies with the season. This year the potatoes brought $1.25 per bushel, which is 50 cents above the usual price. A better yield could be secured if the potatoes were allowed to ripen, but that would not give as great a return, because of the fact that potatoes drop in price at the time the mature potatoes are ready for market.

I keep my land well manured, and can see no difference in the yield of potatoes over that of several years ago. If anything, I believe that the land is actually returning better yields than it did then.

IMPORTANCE OF COW TESTING

Nebraska Bulletin Says Work of Associations Makes Dairying Desirable and Profitable.

(By E. A. BURNETT, Director Nebraska Experiment Station.)

The Nebraska Experiment station has just issued Bulleton No. 129, on "Results of the Douglas County Cow Testing Association." In this bulletin the importance of cow testing work is pointed out.

Cow testing association work represents one of the best and easiest ways of making dairying more profitable and desirable. It is a well-recognized fact that the remarkable success of dairying in Denmark, Sweden, and Holland is largely due to the fact that they saw early the benefits that could be derived from well-conducted co-operative cow testing associations.

The authors point out that very likely there are over 200,000 cows in Nebraska today that are not paying for their keep, and that the profit of the other 500,000 cows can be greatly increased, if not doubled, by proper methods of feeding and management. They suggest the possibility, by proper methods, of increasing the present annual average production of 125 pounds to 250 pounds of butter-fat per year, thus adding millions of dollars to the income of the cow owners of the state.

This bulletin contains complete records of the feed consumed and butter-fat produced by each cow in the various herds tested. One of the tables published shows that ten cows gave a profit of $1,032.88, while ten other cows in the same association netted a profit of only $57.82.

Any one directly or indirectly interested in dairying should make it a point to read this bulletin. It may be had free of cost to the residents of Nebraska on application to the Nebraska Experiment station, Lincoln, Neb.

Milk as Ration for Chickens.

Combine the dairy and poultry plants on the farm. In other words, feed the milk to the chickens. For fattening or for laying birds, there is nothing better. It does not make much difference, either, what kind of milk you give them. Sour and butter milk are as good as any, while sweet milk are as good as any, while Lippincott, head of the poultry department of the Kansas Agricultural college, gives the following as an excellent ration for fattening purposes: One part cornmeal, one part oat flour one part barley meal, one part beef scrap, eight parts butter milk or skim milk. This makes what is called slop feed, as it is thin enough to pour.

Danger of Too Much Grass.

Teams at steady work, whether on the farm or on the road, if turned out to graze at night soon lose flesh and become dull. It is too much of the strenuous life at once.

To much grass weakens all teams at hard, steady work. A run in the grass lot or fields Sundays or rainy days is sufficient.

Putting Pigs on Grass.

When pigs are six weeks old the, may be turned into grass and clover pasture if the weather is warm; if cold and ground wet, keep them in dry, roomy pens.

FACTS ABOUT CHICKEN POX

Indiana Poultryman Gives Some Excellent Information and Advice Concerning Disease.

A Tennessee reader wants to know something about chicken pox and the best remedy to be applied. J. C. Clipp, an Indiana poultryman, gives this information and advice concerning the disease: "Chicken pox makes its appearance in the form of scabby tumor like sores on face, lobes or any portion of the head unfeathered. Wet weather seems to feed the disease, resulting in the inflammation extending to the eyes, may times resulting in the loss of one or both eyes. The disease is more common in southern climates, sometimes making its appearance in northern states. Wherever the disease is found it is one of the most offensive diseases that ever befell the feathered tribe. Damp, filthy houses are largely responsible for its appearance, hence filthy and insanitary conditions support its existence. In fact, it is one of the diseases that if once introduced in a flock it is next to impossible to get it wiped out. Some writers claim that the prime cause of the first appearance of this disease is due to a mosquito bite upon a fowl whose system is not able to throw off the poison. But this appeals to us as being largely theoretical, yet there may be some truth in the statement, but we have more faith in its origin arising from insanitary surroundings.

"The most effective remedy for chicken pox is to anoint the sores frequently with carbolated vaseline, removing the crusts as they soften and yield to gentle rubbing. Strict quarantine regulations should be observed until every fowl is known to be free of the disease. All fowls suffering with chicken pox should be kept dry in some isolated quarter away from the general flock. Spray the infected quarters daily with some reliable disinfectant. Positively this disease cannot be neglected if you wish to save your flock, as it will rapidly spread to every fowl if not eliminated. Fowls affected should be fed sparingly on corn, but instead should be fed on soft food and vegetables. Provide them with clean, fresh water, charcoal and grit. A few doses of raw linseed oil will drain the system of all impurities, assisting in a more speedy cure."

Knew His Business.

Lady (to shoe clerk)—I should like to get a pair of shoes. Clerk—Yes, ma'am. What size? Lady—Size three. Clerk—Yes, ma'am. Just let me measure your foot. Lady—But I told you the size. Clerk—Yes, ma'am; but we have three sizes in three—size three for a size three foot, size three for a size four foot, and size three for a size five foot.—Judge.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 25c and 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

Case of Development.

When a man reaches that time of life that he has to think of tomorrow morning—his discretion improves—naturally.

Still There's Generally a Supply.

Marriages, we are told, are made in heaven, but it takes all kind of marriages to use up the raw material.—Puck.

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callus, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

How to Succeed.

If you want to succeed in this world you must make your own opportunities as you go on. The man who waits for some seventh wave to toss him on dry land will find that the seventh wave is a long time a-coming. You can commit no greater folly than to sit by the roadside until someone comes along and invites you to ride with him to wealth and influence.—John B. Gough.

Automobile Eye Insurance needed after Exposure to Sun, Winds and Dust. Murine Eye Remedy freely applied Affords Reliable Relief. No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort—Try Murine.

In Benjamin Franklin's Time.

When Benjamin Franklin was post master at Philadelphia, an answer by mail from Boston, when all went well, required not less than three weeks. This was in 1737.—Magazine of American History.

Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort.

Asserting Himself.

"Paw," said little Dick, "you can swear at me all you want to, but if you swear any more at maw I'll be durned if I don' go and tell a p'leeceman!"

Why Question It?

"A woman is only as old as she says she is," remarks the Washington Post. And, God bless her! we take her at her word.—Atlanta Journal.

It Is, Indeed.

Once boys or girls have been allowed to leave school, it is contrary to human nature to expect them to go back.

Want Long Hair?

And you would like long hair? Rich, heavy hair? Beautiful, luxuriant hair? That is perfectly natural, and we are here to help you. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a great aid to nature in producing just the kind of hair you desire. Do not be afraid to use it. No danger of its coloring your hair. The ingredients are all given on each label, thus enabling your doctor to wisely advise you concerning its use. Consult him freely. He knows.
Made by the J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Make No Excuses.

We can wrest success from any failure and take from it much of the sting when we frankly admit that it was our fault, and that we have no excuse to offer, while at the same time we express our purpose not to fail in that way again. The world is quick to forgive the man who does not ask to be excused. God can forgive us on no other terms; and God's forgiveness is the only way to assured victory over failure.—The Sunday School Times.

MOVING PICTURE OUTFITS
We start you in the Moving Picture business. Give you full instructions. No other business offers such big opportunities for little investment. Write for catalog. **Golden Gate Film Exchange, 166 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco.**

Smallest of Snakes.

The hair snake, the smallest of all creatures bearing the name of snake, is found in water, and is responsible for many a heated discussion in rural districts, where the common belief is that it originates from horse hairs. This theory is all a myth—horse hair snakes are parasites living inside of crickets and grasshoppers, upon leaving which they seek the water to lay their eggs.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The Garden for Women.

The garden is of direct interest to women, for its products the devoted directly to the table. As the farmer's wife chooses and prepares food for the table, she should manage and direct the garden and see that a variety of vegetables are sown in generous quantity. She should insist that garden ground be prepared early, even if she has to resort to a little persistence and "nagging" to get the work done

Unknown Regions.

In happiness there are far more regions unknown than there are in misfortune. The voice of misfortune is ever the same; happiness becomes the more silent as it penetrates deeper.—Maeterlinck.

The Worst of It.

"My wife always tears her hair when I come home late." "Which makes you feel mean, eh?" "Yes; and which also makes it necessary for me to buy more hair."—Boston Record.

Life's Realities.

Women must wonder occasionally that they don't meet any men like the hero in a fashionable novel. And that can also be played the other way across.

Some Knock.

Many a man who almost has a fit when his wife pays $5 for a bonnet, will think nothing of spending as much for a box of cigars with which to pollute the atmosphere.

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective Sold by dealers or 6 sent prepaid for $1.
HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEXICAN
MUSTANG LINIMENT
For SORE THROAT.
It penetrates quickly, removes all inflammation and reduces the swelling of the glands. To obtain best results saturate a linen bandage and bind about the throat a few hours or over night, repeating next day if in a severe case.
25c. 50c. $1 a bottle at Drug & Gen'l Stores

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Lowest Prices

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16 West Santa Clara St San Jose

CAMPBELL

INTERURBAN PRESS

Published every Friday by

HARRY C. SMITH

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1904, at the Postoffice at Campbell, California under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, $1.00 per Year in Advance.

Locals, 5c per Line each insertion.

Display Adv., (2 or more inches) 50c an inch per month. 1 inch 75c per month.

Notices of Entertainments where a charge is made, Cards of Thanks, Resolutions of Condolence, etc., 5c per line.

CONSIDERABLE feeling is being shown in this and other parts of the county concerning the poster put out by San Jose Chamber of Commerce boosting the fair. On this wishbone concoction a number of the towns do not appear, especially in the southern part, intimating that Santa Clara County does not extend very far south of San Jose and that part unimportant. Let us say in passing that the greater part of the county is south of that City, and the part that has made the enviable world-wide reputation is outside that city. San Jose is not Santa Clara County, as it would lead one to believe. A great injustice has been done the towns and communities not represented on the poster and many of the citizens have considered it a downright insult.

Our Birthday

Another chapter in the volume of our history has been completed, and with this issue we begin on the unwritten pages of another.

During the seventeen years of its existence the Press has appeared in several styles and forms and its policy has been dictated by a number of editors. In the past twelve months there have been two changes, A. B. Chamberlin entering into partnership with L. C. Dick, and that firm being superceded by the present owner.

The path of a small paper is not always strewn with roses, particularly when located in such proximity to larger ones as is this, but a small town without a newspaper is practically "off the map," therefore for the good of us all, we bespeak the support of the business men and citizens of Campbell and vicinity.

It has always been our policy to boost anything and everything that is legitimate and will aid business, or benefit any worthy organization or movement, but a newspaper cannot be a benevolent sheet.

For the good of the town, and therefore your own, give us your business and news, and we in turn will give you the best which our facilities permit.

Frank H. Benson

Candidate for Republican Nomination for State Senator

27th Senatorial District

Election, September 3rd, 1912.

Don't let lice eat up your valuable poultry when it's so easy to get rid of them. Conkey's Lice Powder, Lice Liquid and Head Lice Ointment are guaranteed to do the work quickly. Get a practical poultry book free from C. H. Whitman.

Though Mr. Taft is no politician he knows where to find a few.

Woodrow Wilson as befits a literary man, takes the ground that the printing press is mightier than the steam roller.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. CHEENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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FRUIT GROWERS

Call at our store—or write to us—for orchard and fruit supplies of all kinds. We have an immense stock of

Galvanized Picking Pails	Sulphur
Fruit Ladders	Howe Scales
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WE'LL SAVE YOU MONEY ON IRON PIPE AND GALVANIZED ROOFING

A carload of Burg wagons has just arrived. The Burg is unequalled for quality, finish, carrying capacity, and light running. Ask for our exceptionally low prices. **Mail Orders Promptly filled.**

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SAVE ON YOUR GROCERIES

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Don't pay high prices for Groceries—order from us by mail and cut your grocery bill from 15% to 40%

Send us your name at once and we will mail you our Monthly Price List.

Every housewife owes it to herself and her family to keep household expenses down to the lowest notch

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Commencement Oriole on sale at the Press office at 25 cents.

The wagons of the

California Cleaning and Dyeing Works

call regularly Tuesday and Friday of each week at the homes of Campbell for work. Prompt delivery.

FIRST CLASS CLEANING GUARANTEED

Leave orders at

The Campbell Bakery

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Best Residence Lots on Earth

For Proof: California is the best State in the Union, Santa Clara County is the Cream of the State, and Campbell is the center of our wonderful Valley. These lots, located in the Rodeck subdivision, with water piped, cement walks laid throughout, are now for sale by the

CAMPBELL REALTY COMPANY

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Clean-Up Sale of

Odds and Ends

Men's Clothing and Furnishings

A sale of the greatest importance to the men of Santa Clara County. In order to show what you can expect in the way of values, we give below the savings in Men's Spring and Summer Suits:

$15.00 and $18.00 Suits **$9.50**	$25.00 and $30.00 Suits **$18.25**
$20.00 and 22.50 **$14.25**	$32.00 and 35.00 **$22.75**

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RIGHT NOW?

We need more room for our optical business. To make room we must close out most of our Watches Clocks, Silverware and Jewelry. To do this for the next two weeks we shall make bottom prices on all goods. Trading stamps.

OSGOOD OPTICAL CO.

156 South First Street

SUMMER EXCURSION RATES EAST

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TO

ALL PRINCIPAL EASTERN POINTS

During coming season at following rates:

Denver, Colorado Springs	$55.00	St Paul or Minneapolis	$ 73.50
Omaha or Kansas City	60.00	New York, Philadelphia or Montreal	108.50
Houston or Dallas	69.00	Washington or Baltimore	107.50
St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans	70.00	Boston	110.50
Chicago	72.50	Toronto	95.70

One way via Portland at slight additional cost.

Dates of Sale for Above Rates:

July 15, 16, 22, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31
August 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 16, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31
September 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12,

Additional sale dates to Colorado points July 11 and 12
Going transit limit 15 days; Return limit on all tickets October 31st, 1912. Liberal stopovers allowed.

Rail and steamship tickets sold to all points including Europe, China, Japan, Hanolulu and Alaska.

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Fine read and astry

Fresh Candies Soft Drinks

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